The trayne Souldier.

ASERMON

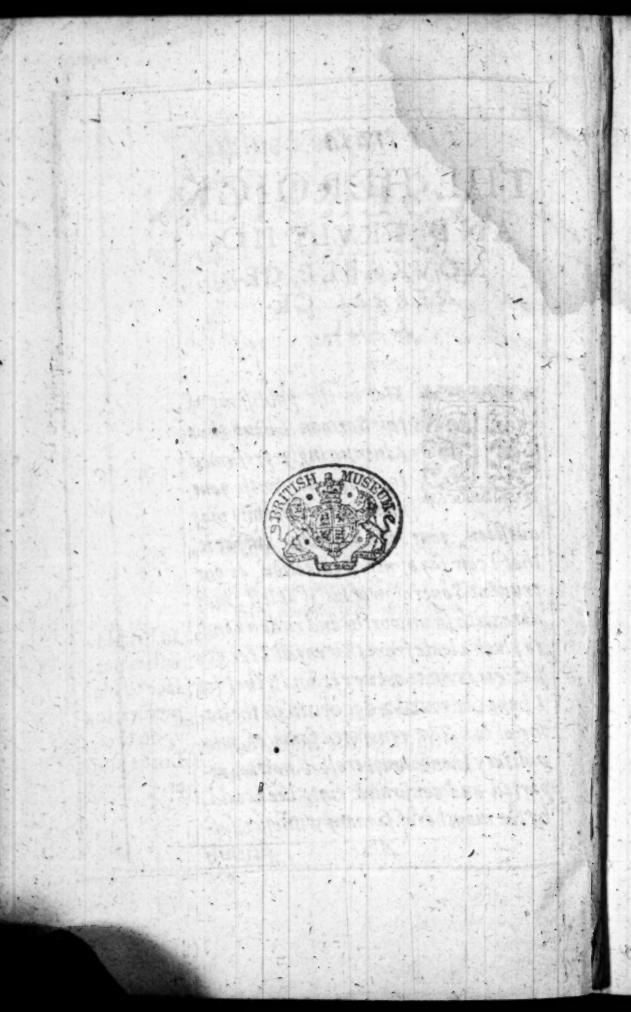
Before the worthy Societie of the Captaynes and Gentle men that exercise Armes in the Artillery Garden.

At Saint Andrew-undersbaft in London. Aprill. 20. 1619.

By 1. Leech.

Let not him that girdeth on his harnesse boast as he that putteth it off.

LONDON
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TO THE HEROICK AND TRVLY HONOVRABLE, GENERALL CECILL



Hat in the publishing of this Sermon I have thus adventuringly presumed to front it with your name:others happily may

question, your selfe wonder. Suffice it, that I can say of my Dedication, as our prudent Soueraign of his (if at lest I may dare with so unworthy and rude a hand, to pluck a leafe from that royall Tree, of sticke it in mine owne garland) that yet, I have observed a decorum in the doing of it. The renowned fame of your military science and heroicall valour, reported and confirmed unto the world, by the mouthes of so many witnesses, sufficiently

In his Maiesties preface to his
meditation
vpon the
Lords praier.

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

ficiently assures me that you have an interest in this argument, and are therefore a meete person to whom I may make my dedication.

For mine owne particular ; I doe ingenuously confesse, that to your noble selfe I am altogether an immeriting stranger. Yet feeing by the providence of God, you were an Auditor at this Sermon; and that it then pleased you to lend it your patient attention, afterward your favourable approbation; loe now for a complement unto both, I am further bold to crave for it your gentle patronage and protection. Which if I may obtaine, I shall not cease to pray for you, that you may long continue an honour, and ornament to your truely noble familie; nor in any Christian service refuse, to be alwayes

At your honourable command.

1. Leech.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVL.

And well accomplishe

Gentleman, master Hugh HAMMERSLEY Sheriffe of LONDON, and Prefident of the Artillery Society.

TO THE WORTHY,

and valorous, Captaine Bing-HAM, their understanding Leader.

TO ALL THE REST

of that famous Societie, Captaines, Affiltants, and Gentlemen, professing and exercifing Armes.

WORTHY GENTLEMEN,



He vie of Muficke in the warres, is partly to direct the Souldier, partly to encourage him. Such I wisht this

The Epiftle Dedicatory.

this Sermon when I preacht it. Beside the direction of it for the fighting of spirituall battailes; That it might be as Applicke to encourage you in your other warlike preparations, and to breathe some little life into your generous spirits, though already brauely actuated with resolution and valour.

It was yours from the beginning, and againe I make it yours. Yours in the bud, and yours in the fruit; in the feed yours, and yours in the haruest. What you lest scattered in the first reaping, you may now gleane vp againe, and not loose an eare in a surrow, if any way seruiceable for your vse.

Of your fauourable acceptations I doubt not, comming from one that wilhes a great deale of honour and happines, to every member of your Societie, and to all your worthy designes. The poore Paynter could write upon his Table, when he had embellisht it with the pictures of many rich Iems, Vellem & hac. My velle is the same with his. I wish I could adde reall encouragements, to these verball that I give you. But it must suffice me to do as some Grecians were said to do, in their sacrifices to Hercules. They should have

The Epistle Dedicatory.

have offered to him, Oxen and Sheepe. Wanting at that time, they were faine to offer Melons and other fruites, cutting them into the shapes of sheepe and Oxen, and fixing to their bodies little stickes of wood, artificially representing legs and seete; Such were the testimonies of their devotion and zeale, and such the iciune oblations, with

which here I present you.

In what ever they be defective, I shall endevour to supply it, by my praying to God for you, as Moses prayde for the Israelites; Alwayes when they went forward in the Campe, that he would rise up before them; alwayes when they rested that he would returne to them. So may he alwaies rise and alway es returne vnto you both in your remonings & in your restings. And the Lord make you all; (Captaines & Souldiers, Leaders and Followers) such as the good Centurion was in the Gospell; such as the good Centurion was in the Acts, devout men, fearing God, & sull of faith & good works. Then shall sue of you be able to chase a hundred of your enemics, and a hundred of you to put ten thousand to slight.

Your fellow-Souldier in the battailes of our Lord Jesus,

I. LEECH.

The said Deckery's machine of the back backs of the office of in the same of the and the to all the same and it the fittings, current their process in mapes of chest of a second and new good to body's lindel. bur spelphing to be releasing to the find the sand the assisting one the attentioned of their devicediew moreldo enursiente de la constante AR AMADICAL MAN Towbar sacretacy he less from Hall or denour A PER CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE SERVICE Benedical Edward Walter all Alleger according to the last of the l Washing a course the state of t tale of the section of the police of the second covered that we make the second to the Control of Selections of the Language of the state of the nowania to adaptery was and book adizonal ence the 12sts but an ence will have been as the state of the second of a Production of the fall of the contract the contract the branche Mario dia la maso vilue Parades Pedire contract and a former of of your opered and the last of vertical The state of the state of St. Kelta, was to walked have a

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CHENCHE CHENCHEN CHENCHEN

The trayne Souldier:

A SER MON PREACHED

the Captaynes and Gentlemen that exercise Armes and mthe Artillery garden.

H B. 12. 4.

You baue not yet resisted vato Bloud.



Hich text of Scripture if any thinke vnfit for this Assembly, as if there were some hint of exprobration in it,

rather then of encouragement or diretion: let my ingenuous defence bee B accepted. Plutarch in vita Hannibal. accepted. For matter of direction, I held not that so fit an argument for me to make choice of. Though there were fit matter for it in the Text, yet I were not fit for it. Who am I to give direction in matters of Military discipline ? I remember what I milie writes of Phormio in his Booke de Oratore; When he made the Oration before Hannibal, Hannibal was one of the brauest captaines of the world. He told scipio he held Alexander the best; Pyrrhus the second; himselfe the third: but he should have held himselfe best, if he could have overcome Scipio. Scipio was well content with what he faid, because hee faw that he neither contemn'd him. nor compard him, but left him peerlesse in his censure. Phormio being to plead before Hannibal, he vndettooke to give instructions, about the ordering of Campes, the mustering of Souldiers, the marshalling of armies; and he did it very flourishingly.

lacker.

ly. Hannibal was alke bow he like the Oration. Heanswerd, multos fe deliros audivisse, that he had heard many dotards in his dayes, but none that doted like Phormio: A man that had never feene the warres in his life; yet would reach him to be a Warriour, that had beene traind up in feats Orat. 2. of armes from his youth. To avoid that Indecorum therefore, I needed not a text of direction.

For matter of exprebration; be it as farre from me as from the Apostle himselfe. But sure in this honey, there is none of that sting. Beloved, I come not to opbraid, but to encenrage. If I thought any viper of enuie would offer to leape upon my hand, I should doe what I could to shake him off into the fire. That which seemes ad exprobrationem, is indeed ad excitationem. It is all to excite, nothing to upbraid. So the Apostle vfesh is, and so shall I be bold to apply it.

B 2

Theophylast.

Cis. lib. de

Theophyl.

Theophylact well observes, that he hath two forts of arguments, for the encouraging of these Christians, to make them resolute Souldiers in Gods battles. The first drawne from that which themselves had sufferd. The next from that which others had fufferd. You have the first in the 10. of this Epiftle, verse 32. Hee speakes of a fight there, a fight of afflictions; a great fight of afflictions, which they themselves had endured: And he bids them call it to remembrance, ot se ipsos imitarentur, that they might be still like themselves, and goe on as they had begun. The next is here in this Chapter; Here he proposeth vnto them that which .thers had endured shewes that their sufferings were not yet like the sufferings of others, (for others had refifted unto blond; so had not they:) and this he present at ne extollerentur, that they might not glory or presume vpon themselves, but in stead of presuming

learne rather to prepare for the trials that were to come. In this then, as well as in that the Aposile coucheth a motive of excitation and encouragement: In this when he tels them what they had not resisted, as well as in that, when hee telles them what they had not resisted, as well as in that, when hee telles them what they had endured. Because they had already endured somthing themselves, he exhorts them to bee constant as they had beene. Because they had not yet resisted so much as others, he excites them to prepare for what might be. You have not yet, & e.

They be two things that the A-

postle principally aymes at.

I An intimation of the merey that God had shewen:

2 And an incitation to the dutie that

they should learne.

First, It was a mercy of God to them, that being cald to the Christian profession, and living (as they did) in a time of persecution, they had not

B 3

yet

Goryan

yet drunke of the bitter cup, not tafted of the blondie tryall. Something
they had sufferd for Christs sake, and
a while they had stood it out, v/q; ad
rerum amissionem, as one sayes; peradventure to the losse of their substance; yea but not v/q; ad sanguints
effusionem, not to the shedding of
their blood. For that, God had beene
favourable to them. Their blond was
not spilt, though their substance were
spent thad not cost them their sines,
though they hadde lost their goods.
Here was the Intimation of GOD'S
mercie.

But now in this Intimation, there is an Incitation also. For from this which they had not done, the Apostle incites them to prepare for what they might doe. Tis true; They had not net beene cald to any bloudie battle. But though they bad not, were they sure they should not? Whether they should or no, he would have them to prepare; for by preparing against a danger,

danger, we doe sometime present a danger.

In teaching them this, he teacheth them three things.

1. To what manner of condition they

2. In this condition, what manner of conflict was required.

3. In this conflict, what time of con-

First. To what manner of condition they were called?

To a kinde of Martiall or Military condition. They were called to be Warriours & Souldiers. He that heares of bloud, and of refisting unto bloud, he will easily conceive that.

Secondly, in this condition, what manner of conflict must they vse? It must be a conflict of resistance; impling, that assaults would be made upon them, and therefore that when the enemie offerd to assault, they should be in a readinesse to resist.

Lastly, for the vsq; How long is

Match. 24-13.

it expected, that they must continue in the conflict? V/q; ad finem, fayes our Saujour : It must be to the end. Via; ad languinem layes the Apostle: It must be to bloud, if God will have it to be a bloudie end. They be not a few resistances that can crowne vs, nor a few loffes that must excuse vs. The resistance must be finall; the losse totall. We must be willing to loofe all; all for Christs sake, our friendes and freedomes, lands and livings, lymbes and liues. No nel ultra till then.

You have not yet refisted unto blond. You have not, layes the Apostle. But though you have not, others have. Looke what hath happened vnto others, the same may happen vnto you. You have not yet, sayes the Apostle. But though you have not yet, you may hereafter. Hodie mihi, cras tibi; It is my turne to day, it may be yours to morrow. You have not yet resisted sayes the Apostle. Persisted

you

you have a while, you have continued and gone on in your Christian profession. But resisting you have not yet beene put to. You have not yet beene encounterd with any frong opposition. Or you have not yet refifted unto blond fayes the Apostle. Some resistances you have made perhaps, sufferd some labours, some losses. Yea but still your life hath bin giuen you for a pray; you never came into a bloudse Skirmifb. Ther's the valour of a Souldier to be tryed. Skinfer skin, and all that a man hath lob 2. 4. he will part withall, for the faving of his life. Perhaps it is your life that God will have you to lay downe; it is a bloudie facrifice that hee lookes for. As you have beene baptisde with water, he will have you baptisd with bloud. This you must expect; for this you must prepare.

I have shewen you the frame of the Apostles argument, taken all the peices of it afunder as you fee. I must

now

now fet it together againe, and into cuery joynt of that fasten a peice of mine owne. Mine shall answere his as face answers face. The Apostle in his argument borrowes from Souldiers, and applyes it to Christians. I hope I may take what he borrowes, and when it bath done service vnto them, bring it home vnto you. The resistance and blond that he speaks of, be meanes it not in the literall sence. but in the spirituall. I will first handle it in the sence that he meanes it. and when I have done with it in his, I will fix it to ours. It shall have his vie in the letter as well as in the Allegory. So with one labour I shall dispatch two workes, with one hand Ipyn two threds; I shall draw the fword both for God, and for Gidean. Something I shall commend vitto you that may accommodate you for the spirituall warfare; teach you to be good Souldiers, under that Captayne, spoken of in the beginning of the

the Chapter, " apple me siener; Christ Verse 2. Iclus, the Captayne of our faith : And fomething I shall say for the exercise of this bedily, this worldly warfare, and the necessary preparations therevnto pertaining; that you may bee good Souldiers likewife for your Prince and Countrey, if God will haue a tryall of your service; though therein I confesse rather as an Enconrager, then as a Teacher.

The two principall points that I began with, I hope you have not yet forgot. Those are as the two stanes put into their two rings, vpon which the Arke of my discourse must be carryed. First, An Intimation of GODS mercy: For that the Apostle notes when he fayes, they had not yet re-fifted onto bloud. It was Gods mercie they had not. Then, an Incitation of them unto their dutie. For though they had not yet, they might after-ward. And what better wisedome

then to provide against after-incon-

ueniences?

Of Gods mercy first. You have not yet refisted. Sure this was a great mercy of God to these Christians, considering how it had pleased him to deale with others. Looke but the former Chapter, and there you shall reade of others that had refifted. It is a glorious Chapter, where the Apostle brings in Faith riding in a Chariot of triumph with a Crowne vpon her head, and a troupe of Souldiers attending her in their rankes and orders. They come out in their two bands. The first all in white, like him vpon the White Horse, Apoc. 6, There was a Bow and a Crowne given him, and he went out to conquer. The next all in red, like him vpon the red horse in the fourth verse of the same Chapter. He had power given him to take peace from the Earth, and to kill with the Sword. Both of them conquered by their Faith: That is fure; both they of the White band, and they of the Red. But the one Ardua operando, the

the other Difficilia sustinende; the one by acting heroically, the other by suffering couragiously. And therefore marke how the Apostle brings them in, at the 36 verse of that Chapter. Hee brings them with their colours torne, their plumes rent, their (words hackt, their armes batterd, their fielh gatht, their limbes burft, their bodies wounded and feard. They have brands and markes vpon them, of racking, torturing, hewing, stoning, scourging, imprisoning: These were warriours indeede, one might fee thefe were come from a battell, where there had beene tumbling of Efa. 9.5. garments in bloud. These had Routly refisted unto bloud. Looke vpon these faith the spofile; You have not the refifted:

Nay, looke but the beginning of this Chapter. There is V nus inftar omnium, one that may stand for all. No Souldier of the band, but the Captaine of the band; the Captaine & Crowner

Efa. 63. 1.

of our Faith; looke how hee relisted.
When wee looke at him, wee may aske as the Prophet did, and wonder as we aske; VV ho is this? This that comes up from Edom, with red garments from Bozrah? His garments are all red, and his apparel lake one that had troden the wine presse: The blond is princkled upon his apparel, and all his garments are stained. If ever there were blondy resistance, it was when Christ sought the battell. He resisted with a witnesse, resisted unto blond; and that more then once or twice.

I name not the blood of his circumcifion. That was in Prajepio, when he lay but in the Cradle, in the Cratch, you will thinke it was but weake refishmee he made then: But that at his death and passion, when he was put to strong and violent resistances; first, in Horto, then in Pratorio, then in Patibulo. In borto, in the Garden; there he resisted; there his agony drew bloud from him, it cast him into a sweate;

he

be sweetill he dropt, fweetill he bled. They were Grumi fangainis, toples dimero, faith the Text, thickedrops of bloud, that trilled from his bodie to the ground. Then in Pretorio, in the Indgement Hall; there beerellfted: There the shornes and the whips drew blood from him. They platted a wreath of thornes upon his head, and his bodiethey all scourged with whips. How could the blood bur gush out being so mangled, so rent with whips and thornes? Finally, In Patibulo; vpon the Croffe, there he resisted: Therethe mayles & the speare drew bloud from him; the mayles from his hands and feete, the feare from his fide. It was precious bloud he fhed then. The loffe of that, cost him the loffe of his life. So here was another that resisted onto bloud, and this infinitely excelling those that were before Those before, they were but Serui, though Saneti; though Saints, yet but Servants. This the Prince of

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our saluation, the sonne of the Father, the Lord of glory, the heire of all things.

In opposition vnto both these, the Apostle tels the Hebrewes, that they had not thus resisted. Not they, though others; not they, though Christ himselfe. So intimating that God had dealt more fauourably with them then with others; yes, more fauourably with them, then with his owne Sonne, whom he spared not, but game onto the death. That immaculate and bleffed Sonne of his, that was in all things without sinne; yet not sine flagelle, though Sine peccate: though without finne, not without fuffering; but he fuffered, and refifted. Refiftende sustinuit, sustinendo restitit: In resisting, hee suffered; in suffering, he resisted: Hee resisted unto blond. And why was all this? this that they fuffired? this that hee suffered? why but to teach these Hebrewesa lesson of patience and thankefulne fe? Patience

Rom. 8. 32.

Heb. 4.15.

ence to endure that which God did inflict: Thankefulneffe, for not being put to endure that which God

might inflict.

Was this for the Hebrewes onely, and is it not for vs also? Yes, even for vs also. The Done hath long sitten vpon our srke with an Olive branch in her mouth. The Gospell hath long flourisht among vs, with a great deale of happinesse and freedome. Many, many yeers together, we have stood and setled vpon our lees, and not beene poured out from vellell to vessell. We have seene Truth & Peace met together in our Church, lived in the Halcyon-dayes of the World, when no tempest hath troubled the face of the water. God hath not dealt thus with every Nation; not with our Fathers before vs, not with our neigh bours about vs. Can those Mariantimes bee yet forgotten, when the poore persecuted Church, like the Woman; Reuel. 12.14. was faine to get her

ler. 48.11.

her the wings of an Eagle, and to flie into the wildernesse, lest the Dragon should devour the children of which shee tranailed ? When in this very Citie which is now a Sanctuary for religion, there were stakes of Martyrdome continually flaming, and the bloud of the Saints (hed in the streets of it ! Such were the dayes of our Fathers; But we have not so resisted. Can we at this instant bee insensible of what our neighbouring Nations do beare and groane vnder; Those in France, those in Bohemia, and in other Countries about vs? They be like men that fleepe in the top of a Mast; enuironed with feares, and encompast with dangers, Though they have the foode of the Gospell, yet it is like the lewish Passouer vnto them; They are faint to eate it with the bread of trembling; and with the sweete flesh that is given them, a great many bitter hearbes there bee mingled. Few yeares, few moneths, but some bloudy saerifices are offerd

Pro.23 34.

to appeale the fury of their Perlecutors. Such be the tryals of our brethren: But we have not so resisted.

Heare then oh I frael, what it is that God requires at thy hand for this his lenitie and long suffering; What patience he requires; What thankfulnes he requires. Did I say what patience? Alas, Nunquam est Patientia virtus in prosperis. There is no vse of patience, while the times are prosperous and peaceable: Till the Steele strike vpon the flint, who can tell what sparkes of fire will flie out; If once we be put to the triall, then let patience haue her worke. Then confesse, it is but little thou endureft, considering how much thou deseru'ft: Si bene consideratur culpa, patienter toleratur pæna. If we consider well of our sinne, wee wil easily submit to the punishment: And the punishment we suffer then, it shall not be Pana but Panitentia. rather penitence for finne, then punishment of sinne. Acknowledge C 2 then

Greg. in Moral.

then thy suffering is but little (though much, yet but little) considering what others before thee have fuffered, especially confidering what the Lord Iefus him felfe hath endurd. Si passo Redemptoris in memoriam reducitur, nihil tam durum est quod non aquo animo toleratur. The remembrance of Christs passion will helpe to mitigate any paine. And in the extremitie of all paine, let this euer bee thy comfort first, That whatsoeuer it be thou sufferst, if thou be Christs, Christ suffers with thee. Patitur in te qui passus est pro te. He suffers with thee who suffered for thee. And again. What soeuer it be thou sufferest, if it be for him, thou shalt have thy reward from him. As he leads thee the way, so he will give thee the wages. V trumg mihi es Domine lesu, & Speculum patiendi, & pramium patien. ti; as most sweetly S. Bernard. Thou art both to me oh Lord Iesus, both an example of suffering, and a reward in fuffering.

Bern. in Canti.

In the meane time, Thankefulne ffe, Thankefulnesse; That is the present grace that we have need of. Though all bleffings challenge Thankefulnes at our handes, yet none more then this. This I say, that as we have Evangelium pacis, the Gospell of peace among vs, so Pacem Evangely the peace of the Gospell; That none needs to refist, because none offers to assault. O fortunates bona si sua nerint. Happie, happie we were, if we knew our owne happines. Beloued. It is not with vs as with Dauid. We are not constrained to dwell in Mefbech and Kedar. We need not with our selues dore-keepers in Gods house: nor envie the Sparrows and the Swallows for their roofting and building within the walles of the Tabernacle. We are daily witnesses how glorious the goings of God are in his Sanctuarie. Daily we doe behold the beautie of his house, and visit his Temple. We have seene Ierusalem in prosperitie all our life

Pfal. 120. 5.

Pfal.84.3. 10.

Pfal.68.24.

Pfal. 27. 401

Pfal. 128.5.

Pfal, 137.5.

Cant.2. 13.

life long, and peace open Ifraell. If ever therefore we forget this mercie of God toward vs, let our right hand forget ber cunning. If we remember not to be thankfull to him for this, let our tongue cleane to the roofe of our mouth, yea if we prefer not this to our chiefest ioy. And Lord, as aboue all, we desire to be thankfull forthis; so aboue all, make vs still happie in this. Let the Arke of thy presence alwayes goe before vs; and let this voyce of the Turtle be ever heard in our land. If our finnes must needes haue a scourge, yet Lord let it not bee this scourge, not the persecuting of thy Gospell. Let it be plague, or famine, or fire, or any thing rather then this. Till the starres fall from Heauen, let this Manna of heaven never crase to fall. Oh keepe vs in these pastures, lead vs to these waters, guide vs with this staffe, gouerne vs with this rod, let this cloud goe before vs, let this light shine about vs, and about our children

dren that shall rise vp after vs, from generation to generation, even vnto the end of the world; Say Amento it thou faithfull witnesse of heaven; and all that have hearts to wish it, let them say, Amen.

I have done with the first poynt; the Intimation of Gods mercy : That which the Apostle here would have the Hebrewes to take note of, in that it pleased him when he had prest out others into his battles, yet to spare & exempt them. He dealt by them as lacob dealt by Rachel & lofeph, when he went out to meet Elan. He put them hindmost in the company. By others, as David by Vriah, when he laid siege against Rabbab, he put him into the forefront of the Battell. That they were thus fauourably dealt withall, they rather then others (others resisting unto bloud, when they relisted not) it was a speciall mercy of God toward them, and the Apostle would have them to confider it. Confider C4

Gen. 33. 1.

2.5am.11.15.

Consider it sayes the Apostle. You have not yet resisted unto bloud.

Now with the intimation of Gods mercy, here is also an incitation of them unto their dutie. God had not yet cald them into any battell of blond. True, But though he had not, were they fure he would not? Because they now dwelt in safetie, could they therefore promise vnto themselues any future securitie? If they could not, as indeed they could not (for who can boast of to morrow, when he knows not what a day may bring forth?) notwithstanding their present imunitie; it would be fafe for them to prepare against subsequent dangers. So they should showe themselves provident indeed. For Providence, is but Porro videns, as the Notation giues it.

To prepare for them the better, they must take into consideration these three things. 1. To what manner of condition they are called. 2. In

this

Pro. 37.1.

this condition what manner of conflict is required. 3. In this conflict what time of continuance is expected. For their condition, it is the condition of warriours. For their conflict, it must be a conflict of resistance. For their continuance, they must continue it unto bloud. So then conditio militandi; this is the first. Conflictus resistendi; this is the second. Virtus continuandi; this is the third.

Conditionilitands. To begin with that. The condition they were called to. They were called to be Souldiers and warriours. This is a point (beloued) necessarily implyed, though not literally express. When the Apostle speakes of striuing, of resisting, of resisting water bloud, to whom can this appertaine, but to those of the Military profession, Warriours and Souldiers. The resultance therefore must be this; That when we are called to be Christians, we are called to bee Souldiers. And this is first of all for the

2. Tim. 4.7.

the Souldiers honour. Whosoever is a profest Christian, he is a profest Souldier; or if no Souldier, no Christian. You know what S. Paul fayes of himselfe; He sayes that he had beene in the fight : and that he had fought a good fight. He had beene a Souldier therefore; and so he encourages Timothy to be likewife; Learne to suffer har dne fe, sayes he, like a good Souldier of lesus Christ. 2. Tim. 2.3. Nay, and as every Christian is a Souldier; fo the whole Church of Christ, is as an Armie of Souldiers. The Church mililant; that is the proper attribute of it. And we find it compard to an Armie. Cant. 6. 3. Thou art beautifull my loue as Tirzah, comely as Ierusalem, terrible as an armie with banners. Nay, not the Church onely, but the Angels themselues, they are called Souldiers. A multitude of heavenly Souldiers praising God: Luc. 2.13. Nay, not the Angels onely, but Christ himselfe; he is the Captaine-Souldier. The Captaine taine of the Lords hoast: losh. 5. 15.

Nay not Chrst onely, but the Lord

God himselfe; Though Dem pacis,
the God of peace; Heb. 13. 20. yet
vir belli; a man of warre. I ehovah is a
man of warre, I ehovah is his name. Exodus 15. 3.

Christians are Souldiers. Looke therefore what belongs to the accourtement of a Souldier; that to the furniture of a Christian. Secondly, there are four things that hee must be provided of. He must have armes. He must have sourage. He must have skill.

First, Armes are necessary. There is no going out against an enemie naked and vn-weapond. If you aske what Armes; let Saint Paul tell you; Ephe. 6. 11. I referre you no whither but thither. There is Tanenthia The 900, the whole armour of God; armour both defensive and offensive, both to guard our selues, and to soyle our enemies.

Secondly,

1.Sam.17.39.

1.Tim.4.8.

ludg.14.6.

Iudg.16.3.

Chap: 15.15.

Secondly, with armes, hee must haue strength too. Else his armes about him wil be but like Sauls about Danid. He will not be able to weild them. Tis not bodily strength I speake of. That anayles nothing to this combate; No, not though our frength were as the strength of stones, and our flesh as braffe; as it is Iob 6. 12. It is firitual frength that we must get vs; I meane the strength of Gods spirit; therefore cald the spirit of strength. Ela. 11. 2. Without this, we are like Sampson without his lockes, and our Strength is but as the strength of other men. What was it that Samplon could not doe, as long as his Nazarites fleece was vn-shorne? The spirit of God was vpon him then; fayes the Scripture. Then he could have rent a Lyon as one would have rent a Kyd; he could carry away the gates of Azzah vpon his backe, with the postes and the barres of it, he could slay a thousand Philistimes with the

Jaw

Iaw bone of an Age. But when once the spirit of the Lord was departed from him, what was Sampson more then another man? Thus we. As long as we goe on in the ftrength of Gods (pirit, it is not Sathan, the roaring Lyon that can hurt vs ; They be not the gates of Azzah, the gates of Hell, that can prevaile against vs. They be not a thousand Philistimes, a thousand tentations that can either discomfit, or discomfort vs. But if that affift vs not, what are we more then others? Weare but like Reedes shaken with the winde. If we can be therefore as S. Paul sayes, strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Ephe. 6. 10. We may then boaft as Saint Paul does, that we shall beable to doe all thinges by the vertue of that power. I can doe all things through him that ftrengthens me. Phil. 4. 13.

Thirdly, as he must have strength so he must have courage. Without courage, strength is nothing. What is

2.Sam, 21.9.

Pro. 28. 1.

a Lions strength, with a Hares spirit ? Resolution and Courage is the best weapon that a man can carry into the field with him. We may fay of it as Danid of Goliahs sword: There is none to that. Now the courage of a Christian, is from the testimonie of a good conscience. That is murus abeneus, It is a wall of braffe about him: Nay, it is a wall of fire, to keepe off all that shall come neere him. Salomon rels vs, it will make one bold as a Lyon; bold against the accusations of men, nay bold against the accusations of Sathan, nay bold in the presence of God himselfe. If our conscience condemne vs not, we have boldne fe toward God: 1. Ioh. 3.21. To the braue-spirited Souldier, there is nothing more hatefull then the name of a Coward. If you would not be Cowards when you come into the field, but looke your enemie couragiously in the face, be sure you keepe a good conscience about you. Carry not letters in your boomes fomes that will betray you into the hands of those that hate you. Onely he can have a good courage that hath a good conscience: Else, as it was sayd to Phocas about his high building; Peccatum intus; The sinne within will ouerthrow all.

Laftly, with all thefe, he must have wifedome and skill. This is also as neceffary for Campes as for Courts, for Souldiers as for Senators. Armes are to little purpose, strength to little purpose; Courage to little purpose, if for the skilful managing of all these there want discretion and misedome. tulius Cafar knew it well: And therefore when he went out against Afranius, he faid, he went in exercitum fine Duce; to an armie without a Captaine. There was a body of ftrength, but there wanted a head of skill : But when against Pompey, then ad ducem fine exercitu, to a Captaine without an Armie: There was a head of skill, but there wanted a bodie of sirength. Will

Nemo tam audax quem mala conscientia non facit timidissimum, Will you have it from the mouth of an Oracle? haue it from Salomon himselfe. Eccles. 9. 13. I haue seene a little Cittie, and a great King bath besieged it. There was a poore, wife man found that delivered the Cittie by his wifedome. Then I sayd wisedome is better then strength. The wisedome that a Biritual Warriour must have, he must haue it from the holy word of God. From the affiftance of Gods spirit, thence he must have frength. From the testimony of a good conscience, thence he must have courage. From the direction of Gods word, thence he must have wifedome.

Oh therefore acquaint your selves with the holy word of God, and get to be familiar in the rules of it. As it will make you wiser then your Elders, wiser then your Teachers, so wiser then your enemies. The Enemie himselfe you see, knowing of what power the word is, he does often make vse of it. But as it is sayd of Epaminondas

Pfal. 119. 98.

Epaminondas that he drew the Darts out of his owne bodie, which the Lacedemonians had throwne at him, and threw them backe against to the wounding of the Lacedemonians; so the Darts which the Enemy throwes at vs, when he fights against vs with the word, by the skilfull vse of it we may learne to retort them vpon him againe, and so beate him out of the field with his owne weapon. There is no Enemy can come against vs but this will put him to the toyle. It will teach our hands to warre, and our fingers to fight.

You see the condition of a Christian: He is a Souldier. Next, see the conflict that he make. From the word armatism, it is a conflict of resistance. And this is the second point that I considered of: Conflictus resistendi; Resistance presupposes an assault: For vnlesse there bee assaults offered vs, what need wee to resist? I demand therefore; Who be they that assault vs?

Plut. in vita
Epaminon.
Sic & Brasidas, basta è suo extracta corpore cum ipsum percutit ac necuit, à quo in ipsum fucrat missa. Apud Plut. De bis qui sero a nunime puniuntur.

vs ? Beloued, we are subject to a two-fold asault: An a fault of Sinners, An asault of Sinne. The Apostle mentions both: That of Sinne, in the latter end of this verse; We frine against sinne: That of Sinners, a little before in the precedent verse; Where hee fayes of Christ, that he endured the contradictions of Sinners. Indeed Christ had Sinners to resist, but not Sinne. Sinne could make no affault vpon Christ: for as in life, so in nature he was pure and vndefiled. We have to refift both; both Sinners, and Sin. The way to refift Sinners, is by not resisting. The way to resist Sinne, is by not consenting. If malicious and wicked Sinners do at any time a fault or let vpon vs, either with the fword of Ismaell, a reviling tongue; or with the sword of Esan, a persecuting hand; what have we to doe? Not to defift from our innocence, nor to refift them with violence. When we doe not resift, then we doe resist. Submit with

with patience to endure their perfecution, but fall not away with diffidence from the truth of thy profession. When the tentations of sin do affault vs, our resisting then is our not confenting. So long as we consent not to the suggestions of Sinne, so long we make resistance against them. Bare (ug gestions are no Sinnes.

Well, it is a difficult thing to be a good Souldier; by consequent to be a good Christian. So you may gather by this. He must be in vtrumg; paratus, every way provided as you see, both adfaciendum, and adpatiendum. both to doe, and to fuffer. In refissing against Sin, there he must be an Agent; in resisting against Sinners, there he must be a Patient. Little doe Epicures & worldlings know, our wanton and delicate Professors, such as line at eafe in Sion, little do they know what belongs either to the one or to the other. Yet we for our parts must know it, and not onely know it, but

Amos 6. I.

professe

Plut. in vita Hannibal. professe it, and not onely professe it, but practise it. Plutareh writes of Hannibal, that being but a Childe, his father at a facrifice made him sweare, that when he came to mans state, he would be a mortall enemie to the Romanes. Let's remember we have all taken the like oath; we in the Sacrament, as he at the Sacrifice. Euen while we were Children you know, and had the Sacrament of Baptisme administerd vpon vs, we did then promile and sweare vnto God, that we would be mortall enemies to Sinne and Sathan, and manfully fight his battels against all that should oppose

I! but vsqueque Domine, vsqueque! How long Lord, how long must this conflict continue, must this resistance endure? I am now gotten to the last poynt of all, the virtus continuandi. You see I doe but summa sequi fastigia rerum; I doe but crop a few principall heads; cull here a berry, and there

there a berry, but the greatest part of the fruit Heave vngathered, because I would not have the vintage too long. For the time of continuance therefore, it must be be rikes, to the end, wixes swares layes the Apostle unto bloud. Peraduenture God will have vs die in the maintenance of his quarrell, he wil have vs witnesseit with our lines, seale it with our blonds. Be it so. It shall be with vs as with Epaminondas; wee shall conquer though we die. Neuerlet the blaft of fuch a threatning discourage vs; neuer let it be like Gideons proclamation in the cares of his faint hearted Souldiers, to make vs forfake our colours, and flie the field. If we begin to faint a little, let vs looke to our Leader. Consider him sayes the Apostlein the verse before my Text : Consider him both as our Leader, and as our Pay master. As our Leader; for fo we may bee bold to follow after him : Marching vnder his conduct, it is not possible for

ludg. 7. 3.

Chabrias. Plutarch. Apoph. vs to miffe-carry. Quales duces tales milites layes one. Such as the Leaders are, fuch are commonly the Followers. It hath beene a pretie question among curious wits, whether a Hart leading an armie of Lyons, or a Lyon leading an armie of Harts, whether of these would have the victory if they should joyne battell together. And the answere hath beene, that in all probabilitie of coniecture, the Harts would have the victory, because a Lyon is their Leader. For the courage of the Leader breaths resolution into the Followers, and makes euen Comards to be valiant. If thus, how happie are we then; fith though of our selves we are a fort of heartles Harts, amated with enery feare, affrighted with enery danger, yet because we have a Lyon to our Leader, the Lyon of the tribe of Indah, that neuer came from the field but hee brought home victorie with him. That which David fung of Saul and Ionathan.

Apec. 5 5.

2. Sam. 1. 22.

Ionathan, it may more truely be applyed to him. His bow neaer turned backe, his foord never came home emptie. And therefore as Alexander laid of Antipater, when he betooke him one night to his Cabbin; That fo long as Antipater watcht, he might be bold to sleepe; so may we say (Beloved) when we goe after Christ into the battell; That as long as he leads the way, we need not be fearefull to follow. He both leads vs and fights for vs. Certantem in pettat, Deficientem subleuat sayes Saint Austen: He beholds vs when we fight, relieues vs when we faint. Confidering we haue such a Leader to goe before vs, we neede not be discouraged.

Tute dormivi,

tipater.Plut.

In Pfal. 32.

Consider him not onely as our Leader, but as our Pay-master; wee shall have a Pay from him that will bee worth our sighting for: when wee have done our resistance, he will give vs our recompence; he will honour vs with a Crowne, when we have ended

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our

our Combate. Pugna breuis, Corona immarcescibilis: A momentany combate, but an immarceffible Crowne. Ah but yet it troubles vs to thinke that we must loose our blood in the quarrell; ah but let it never trouble vs to loole Ours for him, feeing it neuer troubled him to icole His for vs. Do you not remember what the people said of Danid; 2 Sam. 18.3. They said, His life was worth more then ten thou-Sands of theirs. So may wee say of Christs bloud; One drop of his, it is more precious then ten thousand Riners of ours. Ours for him is but Ad attestationem fidei, To witnesse the profession of our faith: His for vs, Ad ablutionem peccati, To wash away the guiltinesse of our sinne. As euer wee desire therefore to haue Christs bloud a facrifice for vs, wee must be willing to offer ours as a sa. crifice for him. Lord lefus, if thou wilt haue it fo, make vs willing that it should be so. Let vs willingly refolue folue to fhed ours for thee, and bee thou graciously pleased to poure out thine vpon vs. Thy blond be upon vs, O Lord, thy blond be upon vs: Wee with Mat. 27.25. it not as the trayterous and trueulent lewes with it; not the guilt of it: Oh no, not the guilt of it Lord, but the merit of it. The merit of thy blood, let that be vpon the heads of vs all, and vpon the heads of our children for cuer.

So now I have done with the Text in the sence that the Apostle meant it, showneyou (as I can) what belongs to the firituall resistance; to the fighting of the good fight of Faith. A fight that we are all called to, in being called to be Christians, and from the seruice of which, there is none of vs that must looke to be exempted: Not the youngest, not the oldest, not the weakest. Not the youngest, for even children as soone as they be borne, they have presently their names put into the Check-rowle, and receive from their their Captaine their prese-money in their Baptisme. Northe oldest, for though the Romans had among them their Milites emeriti; Souldiers, who when they came to be of such an age they were discharged from the feruice of the warres, and lived freely vpon their pensions; yet God (Beloued) hath no fuch Souldiers in his warres; none that by reason of his age must looke to be discharged the field, or exempted from feruing vnder his banner: they must be his Triery here, and till death give them a discharge, they cannot be Emeriti. Finally, nor the weakest, whether made weake by sicknesse, or weake by sexe. The man that lies sicke vpon his bed, hee may fight and conquer in this battell, as well as he that can carrie armes into the field; yea, and they that are of the weaker fexe to, weake and tender women, though so tender that they dare not fet the sole of their foote upon the ground, yet they have alfo

Deut. 28. 36

allo their part to fight in this combate. God calles them all to bee his Souldiers, and he hath his band of Amazons among them. It is admirable to reade with what heroicall fortitude and valour a great many of them have refifted. Their very Torturers and Persecuters have beene firicken with confernation and amazement to behold it. This being the condition then that wee are all called to, it is this wee must all prepare for. Euery one get the Armour of God about him, that hee may be able to refift in the enill day. Thinkeit Ephel 6.13. not enough to loofe your goods for Christs fake, but resolue to lose your blouds likewise, if he wil bring you to the altar. As Lorinus writes of Iobannes Eleemosynarius, that when the people wondered to see how beneficient and bountifull hee was, in the fuftaining and fuccouring of poore Christians: Ohbut brethren (faith hee) I have not yet shed my blood for you as pift. lob. cap. 3.

I orin in I. E-

A&s 20: 24.

my Master bath commandedme, Learn you all the like resolution: Learne to be strong in the Lord, and in the pomer of his might: Feare not Tortures, feare not Tyrants; fay with Saint Paul; My life is not deare unto me, fo I may fulfill my courfe withiny. And let it be with you as with Saint Chrysoftome; when his enemies threatned him with torture and with death; what could one say that flood by? Neuer threaten these things to him; Nibil timet Chryfostomus nisi peccatum: Chryfostom is afraide of nothing but of sinne. So having quitted your selves like men, a Crowne of righteousnesse shall bec given you; and when you have finished your course in the Church militant, you shal bee taken vp into the Church triumphant.

And now I must humbly entreate of you to lend me your patience yet one quarter of an houremore, that

Imay

I may worke ouer my Text once againe, and apply it a little to our owne purpose, as at first I promised it. I have given you the kernell of it alreadie, but now I must make mean of the shell. It is not like the huske of an Acorne, good for nothing but for the Hogges; but like the mace about the nutmeg, fragrant and sauoury: Briefly, it is of vse in the Letter, as well as in the Allegory.

To speake according to the Letter therefore: Looke what the Apostle said to these Souldiers, the same I may say to you, as you are Souldiers in another kinde, not Church-Souldiers, but Field-Souldiers; men of the military profession, as well as members of the militani Congregation. Your profession is Honourable, your designes generous, your preparations worthy and noble; but you have not resisted unto bloud.

You have not! Now bleffed be God you have not. I repeate it not by way Pfal.144.15.

Virgil. Aeglog.

way of exprobration, but by way of congratulation It is not any reproach to you at all, but it is the mercy of God to you; his mercy to vs as well as to you. Oh how much are wee bound vnto him! that wee haue fo long fitten under our Vines and Figtrees in peace; that we have heard of no violence all this while, no leading into captualty, no complaining nor crying in our streetes. Blessed are the people, faith the Prophet, that be in such a cafe. And ble fedbe the Lord our God (lay I) that we are in this case. Happie, happie it is with vs, that weeknow not what the miseries of warre meane.

> - En quo discordia cines Perduxit miseros.

They bee sad and tragical effects that warres doe bring forth. I neuer read them more wofully described, then by the Pen of the Prophet; Lament. 5. It is a bleeding complaint that he makes there. He complaines how their Inheritances were all turned

to firangers, and their houses to Aliants. Children were left fatherle ffe, Mothers were left widowes. The water that they drunke, they were faine to buy it with money and the bread that they eate, to get it with the perill of their lines. Their neckes were held under perfecution, and their skinnes were blacke like an Ouen. Servants were fet to rule over thom, and there was none to deliner them out of bondage There Virgines were raushed, and their Women defiled in the very streetes of their Cities. Their Princes were hanged up by the hands, and the faces of their Elders were dishonoured: Their young men were put to grind, and their tender children broken under the burden that they carried. They had neither sudgement in their gates, nor ioy at their feasts. Worse then all this, the house of God was laide wast, and the Congregations of the Saints were dispersed. The Mountaine of Syon was left desolate, and the Foxes ran upon it. Such be the miseries of warre: fuch such the hauocke and spoile that the

Sword brings.

And yet dulce bellum inexpertis: Warre is sweete for all this, to them that know it not. To them that know it not indeede. But it is Gods (weete mercie to vs that we know it not. You play well as you play now. It was a bloudy play that we reade of, 2 Sam. 2. betweene the fernants of I boofbetband the feruants of David. Let the young men rife and play before vs, saith Abner to loab: And what was the play they had? Every one tooke another by the head, and thrust his fword through his fide. Long may you all sit, before you be bidden rise to any such play. Let the glorie of it bee what it will. I confesse there is a great deale of glorie atchieued in the necessary service of a just warre. But what said Ieboash to Amasiah, 2 Kin. 14.10. Brag of glory and tarry at home. Beloued, I wish the same vnto you; That you may all tarry at home stil, and

and bee content with the glorie that you haue: Neuer may you come to that honor (which yet many a braue Souldier hath counted his best honour) to thew what wounds and fears you have brought from the field with you. But goe fairely on (as you doe) with these same Salmacida præla, these same friendly frayes, and peacefull skirmishes that you are in, from whence at night you may come home againe Sine sanguine, though perhaps not Sine sudore; sweating perhaps, but yet not bleeding. Never may it be saide of you, that you have resisted unto blood.

Well, this is the mercy of God to you yet, that you have not hithertorefifted. But are we sure it will be thus alwaies? Shall I anus Temple be still shut? or have we any Pattent sealed vs of our peace? Is there now no feare of any danger? nor no neede of any preparation? Are we bidden, as it is Effy 2.4.to breake our speares into plomE shares

Chares, or our swords into sithes? Or as it is Michah 4.3. Hath it beene said to vs that wee shall not learne to fight any more? Some may obiect thus perhaps; Non necessary milites, quia defunt hoftes: Wee neede no Souldiers, because we have no enemies. I would we had not: but every wife man that hath bis eyes in bis head, will easilie acknowledge, that we have both neede to feare, and cause to prepare. Wee know the Children of Edom well enough, what they have heretofore cried against Ierusalem. Wee remember what Balak the King of Moab hath devised, and what Balaam the sonne of Beer hath counfelled. Spaine, and Rome, they have heretofore confederated against England, like Abab and Benbadad, against Indah. If we need feare no inuasions, whence come our Treafons? Come they not both out of one forge? are they not both hammered vpon one Anuile? Sure they that shoote at vs in a vault, they would

Choote

Pfal .137.7.

mich, 6.5.

They would ramme their powder into barrels of steele; as well as into barrels of wood. Wee neede not doubt therefore but we have enemies. Wee may rather doubt what friends wee have, then what enemies we have.

Besides this, what shall we thinke of the many prodigious and portentuous signes that wee haue latelie seene & heard of; as if Nature were growne monstrous? Strange Comets in the aire, strange concussions of the Earth, strange diseases vpon the bodies of men: Waters strangely turned into blood. A whole Towne with all the Inhabitants of it, most strangelie swallowed up into the ground; not one soule in it left alive, nor so much as any Monument of it remaining to be seene? Shall we thinke these be all Mutes and Blancks? and that God speaks nothing to vs in them? Think it who will, I will not.

It might bee observed also, how
E 2 the

Vide Gallo-Belgici narrationem historicam pro anno presentiMaximilianus Archidux Auftria. the hand of God hath been lifted vp to strike many great Princes of late. A great Duke of Aufria, a great Emperour and Emprese of Germany, a great Queene in England; and that which I cannot yet speake of, but with trembling and ioy: the veric Crowne of our head, it was falling, it was falling. He that is the light of our eyes, and the breath of our nostrils, vnder whose gracious shadow wee are all preserved; his light was almost quencht, his breath was almost taken from him. Oh what a gap had there then beene made for the Enemy to have stept in? wee might then have felt to our cost, what neede there would have beene of preparation for resistance: But as Paul of Epaphroditus ; The Lord hath [howen mercy onto him; and not to him, but to us also (magnified and bleffed be his name for it) in vouchsafing him recouerie. Our unthankfulnesse for him, had almost loft him. Let me speake freelie. There arc

Phil. 2. 27.

are a fort of winter grashoppers among vs;a generation that is euer murmuring and repining: They consider not what store of ble/sings they enioy, but still they are complaining of burdens and grienances; still obiecting that the former times were better then these. There may a day come, when they shal wish to see the things they see now, and they shall not see them. In the meane time, little doe they know what an inualuable loffe it would have beene, if this Diamond had fallen out of our Ring. Oh then preserver of men, hide him still as a chosen haft in thy quiner, and binde his Soule up in the bundle of life. As for the soules of his enemies, let them be cast like a stone out of the middle of a sling.

I have one thing more to name yet, that tels vs what great cause we have to seare; greater this then any of the other. Will you aske what it is? It is the invadation of Sinne, that so immeasurably overflowes in all

E 3

places

1 Sam.15.19

Page 4.

places of this land. Oh the crying finnes, the crying finnes of this land; they will neuer let heaven be at reft, till it have fent them a scourge. It is an admirable peice of newes that our late Gallo-Belgieus reports about the towne of Pleurs, I told you of even now; that was fo strangely subuerted vpon the sudden, and lies buried to this day under it's owne ashes, without hope of any possible restauration. A while after the subuersion of it, divers neighbourers that repaired thither would needes attempt to dig into the ground that they might fee what they could finde. Among other things that they found, Gcd directed them to a Stone, which when they had taken vp, they saw something written vpon it in Hebrew letters, as if (like the Tables of Stone, that were given to Moses in mount Sinai) it had beene grauen with Gods own finger. The writing was this;

Thus sayth the Lord; My word is like

like fire, and like a hammer breaking the Rockes. Goe out of Babylon, and every one looke to the saving of his owne soule. Let none winke at his sinnes, for the vengeance will come, and all shall be rewarded according to their wickednesse.

Beloued, I desire not to sit like an omnious Ranen vpon the house-top, croaking out any fatall presages of one or other euill that may come vpon the Land that we live in: The Lord turneit from vs in mercie, and rather send it to fall vpon the heads of our enemies. But when vpon euery Stone in the street, we may see the finnes of the Land to be written, written as with a pen of Iron, and graven as with the point of a Diamond; how can we but feare, least there be a stone falling from heaven, vpon which our Indgement is also written, the destruction & ruine of our Land engrauen with Gods owne finger shortly to be accomplished.

Ier. 17.1.

E 4

Well

Well then beloued: Seeing there be so many things that make vs to seare danger, how can any preparateons be vnnecessary to preuent danger? To God ward our onely preparation must be by repentance. But against other enemies; such as you are now prouiding, that you may be readie for resistance. Looke what the Apostle here requires of his Souldiers, the very like vnto it is expected from you. A resisting, and a persisting. Preparation for the one: Resolution in the other.

Remember first; It is but a place of resistance that you stand in. You must onely prepare to resist, not to assault. As it is in the other combate, so in this. We are not Assaulters in the other but onely Resisters. Neither must we be here. Resist we may, if another offer vs any violence: But vnlesse violence be offered vs, we have no warrant to assault. Now resistance first of all, it must be made you

you know against them that be Enemies. You must therefore take heed of it among your selves. Among your selves, let all vnitie and concord bee preserved. Let not the least murmure of any resistance be heard of. Agesilans was asked the question, why the cittie of Sparta was built without wals. Poynting to the Cittizens he answered; En muros Sparta, Behold the wals of Sparta. Spartaes Cittizens are Spartaes wals. As long as the Cittizens be vnanimous among themselves, they feare not the invasion of any Enemy.

Marry; resistance against an Enemy and so Preparation for resistance; that is both necessary and honourable:

I. It is necessary; because there can be no safetie without it. In what a case was the land of Israell, when among fortie thousand of the people, there was not a speare, nor a shield to be seene? The sight of a weapon (we say) scars a Theise. What theire it there

Iudg. 5.8.

there is in hand we know not. But we heare of great preparations that others make abroad. Beloued, It cannot be amisse for vs to have an eye to our owne safetie, though we suspect not their fidelitie: Though we prepare not for them, we may prepare with them. We may be in readmesse to refist, if they offer any affault vnto vs, though for our owne parts we intend not to offer any affault vnto them. Be none so absurd as to obiect, We fut our confidence in God, and we trust he will defend vs. Grant we doe so, yet for all that; Si periculum qued cauere possumus, non cavemus; If wee preuent not those dangers our selues which wee haue meanes to preuent, we doerather Deum tentare, then in Deo ferare; we do rather tempt God then truft God. But what is Munition without Men? Or what are weapons without Warriours? As good no weopons at all, as no dexteritie to viethem. It is reported of Lycurgus,

Aug. de ciuit. Dei.lib. 16.cap.19. that he trained up the children of the Lacedemonians, when they once came to be scauen yeers of age, in all kinds of martiall and warlike exercises; So that it was a wonder to behold their activitie and valour. And very problable it is, that the like discipline was vied among the lewes themselves. For 1. Chro. 12. 38. it is wonderfull to observe, what a multitude of expert Warriours they had among them : Three hundred and two and twentie thou fand, every one able to lead an Armie. Where there is this abilitie to performe, there will bee the more boldnesse to attempt. Nemo facere metuit, qui se bene didicisse confidit, none will be afraid to fight, that knowes he hath skill to fight. Mary, if one haue a weapon, and no skill to vie it; alas, what shall we say to him? We may fay, as it was faid to one that had gotten him a faire Buckler, gaily guilded and trimmed: one told him, he did well to bestow such cost vpon

Plut in vita Lycur. vpon his Buckler. It was a signe that he trusted more to his Buckler then to his sword. So then; it is necessary you see, that there should be preparation for resistance; that there should be both armes in readinesse, and men in readinesse. For there can be no safetie without it.

2. Asit is necessary, so it is honourable. What nobler or more honourable exercises then such as these, to him that hath any masculine spirit in him, him that carries the mind of a man > Shall he live like a lufkish Sidonian, or like an effeminated Sybarite, languishing in ease, and ranelring out his time in courtship and dalliance? Shall'he doe nothing but sit singing and sonnetting among Ladies and Gentlewomen, or perhaps stretch his armes now and then at Shittlecock or Biliards ? Shall he bee like that Mindyrides that Seneca writes of, that could not endure to see a man digge : Latus condeluit, it made

Lib. 2. de ira.

made his fides ake to fee him : And when he lay streaking himselfe vpon a bed of Roses, he complained he lay vneasily, quod fotijs rosa duplicatis incubuiffet; breaule he felt a leafe double vnder him? Such be a fort of the fearher-headded Gallants that walke the frectes of our Cittie : Women like men, as the Prophet Nahum cals them ; Thy men within thee are like women. Nah. 3. 13. Virorum famine, faminarum viri, as one sayes: women among men, and onely men among women, Make Captaines and Colonels of these: They will be even fuch as the Prophet Speakes of there Captaine Grashopper, and Colonell-Locuft. They will not dare to trie a battell with E fops frogges, if they come against them with Bul-rushes. As much in effect is fayd of them, by Nahum himselfe. He likens them to Fig-trees when the first ripe Figges are vpon them, Shake them, and they drop into the mouth of the Eater. So thefe :

Vetuit illum, opus in conspectu suo facere.

Verf. 17.

these: draw but a sword at them, they, fall downe at the soote of the Assaulter.

What an honour is it therefore to you of this Societie, that you have so nobly engaged your selves in an exercise of this nature, which is indeed both for the safetie and for the glory of the Kingdome. Me thinkes I cannot say whether you make a better shew, when you are togati, or armati, in your gownes, or in your armes; whether when you are habited as Senators, or accourred as Souldiers; whether in your Citie-liveries, or in your Captaines colours. In the one, we see the happie fruites of a well ordered peace: In this other, generous preparations for a lawfull warre. In the one, you maintaine the honorable seates of Instice. In this other, you advance glorious Trophers vnto Fortitude. And doubtlesse hee is the onely absolute and compleate man, in whom is the concurrence of

of those two vertues, Prudence and Valour, he that is both an Vlyffes at home, and an Achilles abroad, he that hath both a head for Counfell, and a hand for action. For Gentlemen in the Country, to have raifed fuch a Societie, and erected such an exercise, though it had beene worthily done of them, yet lesse commendable in them, then in you. In regard of their habitation, education, condition. probabilitie of reason sayes, they bee better accommodated. You have the greater honour therfore that being of the qualitie you are, rather Marchant-like, then Martiall-like men, fitter for an Appij forum, then for a Campus Martius; that yet you do so willing lie offer your selues in so hesoicall a service, follow it with such industrie, maintaine it with fuch charge, that the world may fee your hearts are not altogether set vpon your ease, and vpon your profit. There rifes a better report by this meanes

meanes to you of London, then to them of Laife. You know how the spies of Israell found and reported them, Indg. 18. 10. Terrafructuosa, gens otiosa: A fruitfull Land, but a lazie people; and that made them a

prey to their enemie.

What now remaines, but that you be animated with all possible excitations and encouragements, to goe on in your strength, and to maintain what you have begun? as you have prepared for refisting, so to be resolute in persisting? I wish nothing may be wanting vnto you, that may any way encourage you. To say truth, wee should all ioine together, to set forward so noblea designe, some in one kind, some in another. I remember what a reverend Divine said; one, who while he lived, he was the Ornament and Oracle of our Cambridge V. niversity. At a certaine Commencement time, when there was a Musicke act 10 bee kept, they of the Att made request

quest that they might beginne with their Musicke. Hee would not suffer it, but according to the wonted laudable custome, hee would have the Divinity to beginne. Nay, faith he; They shall first beare us dispute, because we cannot fing; afterward we will heare them fing, because they cannot dispute. I apply it to my purpose thus. That which one is not able to doe, let a. nother helpe to doe. There are a fort of wealthy Citizens, that are not able, or not fit perhaps, to doe per/onall service in this action. What they cannot doe by person, let them doe by purse. Some that have not gold to offer, are willing to offer themselues. Others that are willing to spare themselves, let them offer their gold. Spare from your vanities and Superfluities, from the pride of your apparell, the pompe of your shewes, the luxurie of your feasts; spare, and cast into this treasurie, where you shall but lay vp a stocke for your com-

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Doct. Whitakers.
Illinos andiant dicentes
quia canere
no possumus;
Nos illos audiemus canentes quia
dicere non
possunt.

2, King.20.13

Plut in compar. Hannib. & Scip. mon fafety. Remember, it is not your wealth that will deliuer you in the day of battle: deliuer you? Nay,it will rather betray you, rather bee a baite for your enemie, then a bulwarke to your felues. Thus it was with Hezekiah. The fight of his treafure, had almost lost him his Kingdome. And so Hannibal told Antiothus when Antiochus shewed him what an army he had prouided, richlie stored with gold and filuer; but otherwise men of no extraordinarie either courage or strength. He asked him, if he thought that armie would not be sufficient for the Romans? Hannibal answered him; Yes, that it would, though the Romans were never fo coustaus: Intimating, there was spoile enough to enrich them, though not force enough to withstand them. You therefore that cannot be Souldiers, make Souldiers: be helpefull with your purses, seeing you cannot be seruiceable in your persons. Let your

your Mammon helpe to fight for you, and make you friends of it that way.

We for our parts, we that are of poore Leuies Tribe, we will helpe you what we can too. Though wee cannot by our purfes, nor though we cannot by our persons, yet we will helpe you by our prayers. We will carry the Arke of God for you whensoener you goe into the battell. If you doe nostram causam agere gladijs, we will westram agere precibus. If you fight for vs, we will pray for you: We will hold up our hands to God for Exod. 17.11. you, as Mofes did for Iofhua, when he fought against Amalek.

For your selves last of all; Continue to be your selues still; and (as the Angell to Gideon) the Lord be with you, you valiant men. It is true, there hath beene yet but little proofe of your valour. I wish as I wisht before; that there never may be greater. If greater must be the God that

Iudg. 6. 12,

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fites

Seneca in Epist. fittes aboue, firengthen you with courage,& crown you with victory. You must looke to find a difference then, betweene those skirmishes and these velications. But that which was Senecaes resolution, let that bee yours. I affect not (fayes he) the contentions of warre, yet if I cannot auoyd it, but that I must be engaged in them, & famem & frigus, o omnia qua belli necessitas adfert, genero. se feram; be it hunger or colde, or whatfoeuer the necessitie of the war fhall cast vpon me, I will freely and generously beare it. Carry in one word, this comfort away with you: He that dies a good Souldier, dies a good Martyr. It need not trouble you though you die not in your beds, if you be sure you die not in your sinnes.

The Lord strengthen vs all, to be good Soldiers in the battels to which he shall call vs, and so to fight the good fight of faith, that having couragious-

ly

ly resisted, constantly persisted, even to the effusion of our bloud, we may in the end receive a Crowne of righteousnesses from him, who by his own blond bath redeemed as onto God. So shall we sing songs of victorie to him that hath got the victorie for vs, blessing, and glory, and wisedome, and thankes, and honour, and power, and might, to our Lord Iesus Christ, for ever and ever.

2. SAM. 10. 12.

Be strong and valiant for our people, and for the Citties of our God, and let the Lord doe that which is good in his eyes.

FINIS: